From the Morning Chronicle.
It will be remembered, that on board the Brigantine Strong, that letely sailed from this port to Messurado, the American tolo my established in Africa, were sundry blacks stolen from their native country. They are now on their way to the land of their ancestors, and we presume, they will shortly enjoy, that state of felicity, so beautifully portrayed by the poet Gray, in describing the muse of music.

And oft beneath the odorous shade Of Afric's boundless forest laid, She deigns to hear the savage youth repeat In loose numbers wildly sweet Their feather'd cinctured, chiefs and sable

We have appropriated this passage of the poet to this particular case, by inserting two words not to be found in the original.—
These little eaptives departed in high spirits, and with extravagant and antic manifestations of joy. They even attempted to act what may be called one of nature's comedies, on the occasion of their departure One of the characters represented the negro catcher, in search of his prey. Another personated the native son of Africa, in the act of flightfrom his nursuing for the net of the act of flightfrom his pursuing foe. He catches the victim, binds his hands behind, his back, and overcomes all his prayers, entreaties, and resistance, by the assistance of the scourge. Another, and another, is caught and added to the group, all of whom express by their countenances, symptoms of supplication and entreaty, who are like wise disciplined into obedience, by the instrumentality of the whip. Children of na ture, may these bethe only bonds, the only

Our acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Ashmun, to whom the temporary superinfided, is of a slight and occasional character; we saw however, enough to induce us to wish for more of his company, and more of his conversation. He appeared to us, to be a man of an uncommon cast—mild, po lished, and urbane in his language, courte ous in his address, firm, prompt and decided in his purpose, blending in harmonious union, the characters of the christian, the scholar and the gentleman, in an unusual degree, alternately exciting surprise, confi-Himself and his lady, dence and delight. have both embarked with the children of Africa, for the now dreary shores of the Messurado, and in this merciful expedition. the care of the God of mercy.

Stockbridge, (Mass.) May 15. BOTANICAL CURIOSITY.

An apple tree, in capt Lincoln's garden in this town; which was girdled about the first of May 1820, to the depth of half an inch within the bark, bore in 1827, and is now in full bloom. The tree was girdled on account of its sterility, but hore that season so as to hreak down several limbs by the weight of its fruit.

THE POPULATION OF PARIS In 1817, was 71+,000 souls divided into two separate classes, namely—the inhabitants who live by salaries of office & public professions or any income whatever, who are neither artizans or workmen, amount to 366,000, and the labouring class amounting to 348,000 individuals.

But these two distinctions are not sufficient to discover the quantity of actual consumption; for this purpose M. Benoiston es-tablishes two others: "The opulent consu-mers" and "the indigent consumers:" The former comprises 47,000 married men, and 47,000 married women; 27,700 bachelors between the ages of twenty and forty years; 25,000 spinsters; 9,600 widowers; 20,000 widows; 10,700 bachelors at and above the age of forty, and 20,000 spinsters at the same ages; this gives 95,000 men and 105,000 omen, making a total of 200,000 individuals belonging to the class opulent consum-

ers.
The class of indigent consumers are as follows: 85,000 married men and 85,000 married women; 24,000 male and 24,000 female children at and under the age of five years; 14,844 males, between the age of five and sventy, and 19,304 females, at academies or boarding houses and schools; 67,506 young men living with their parents as apprentices or otherwise; and 66,046 young omen in the like situation; 16,000 soldiers; 00 nuns and charitable sisterhood: 32,730 unmarried men between the ages of twenty and forty years, and not included in the preceding Nos.: 37.770 females of the same age and in the same situation; 4,200 widowers ,000 widows; 4000 bachelors above the ago of 40, 4,800 females in the saffic situation making a total of 248,280 men, and 265,70 women of this class; altogether 514,000 in-dividuals; which number added to the pre-ceding class, makes 714,000 souls the population of Paris.

To estimate the extent of consumption is articles of work manship and manufactures M Benoiston takes into consideration the number of persons who have the pecuniary means of making use of them, and according to the above statement the following in the result: The consumption of articles dress and ornament during the year 1817 was 71,900,000 francs, in articles of trade and workmanship, 35,795,000 francs; and insundries, 217,000,000 francs. Total consump-tion of material and manufacture and other expences, 324,696,000 francs, or in English

money, 12,987,840£.

It will doubtless be observed that M. Benoiston has not noticed, in the above esti-mate, some objects which are probably but little calculated to appear in such a table; such as theatres, lotteries, women of the town, gambling houses, ect. All these are doubtless objects of expense, and often of ruin; but enght they to appear in an estimate of consumption? In speaking of this class of pro-fits, which are certainly the most deplorable species, M. Benoiston says the scourge, prostitution, brings the Revenue of Paris 800,000 francs-and, that before the Revolation the number of unfortunate females a mounted to 15,000.

A.CERTAIN CURE FOR A TETTER

WURAT.

Take a piece of beef suct about the size of an Indian walnut, sulphur, soot, black pepper and tar, each a like quantity, mix all these ingredients together, simmer them over the fire until all are liquidated—then make a thick plaster on linen or brown pa per, and on going, to bed place it as warm as possible on the part infected four nights as possible on the part infected four highest successively, and each morning remove the plaster and wash it clean with soap suds, then make a strong solution of blue stone and vinegar, and wash it immediately with

CHESAPEARE CANAL.

From the Wilmington Gezette, Hay 31.

The committee appointed, by the board of directors of the Delaware and Chesapeaha Cenal company, for that purpose, have explored the whole country from the mouth of the Christiana to opposite the Pas Patch, and from Back Creek on the Elk, to White Clay Creek and Elk Forge, on the North, below the granite ridge, and say that the dis-trict is admirably calculated for canal pur-poses, and that in their opinion a cause can poses, and that in their opinion a cause can be cut on any of the routes contemplated, without difficulty and at a very moderate expense, though they decline giving prefer-ence to any one of them, until they shall have caused the whole to be surveyed.— Subscriptions were to be opened yesterday and it is to be hoped that the public spirit o the citizens of Philadelphia will display itself, in its usual manner, on the present oc

From the Alexandria Gazette of May 14. THE GRAND NAVAL EXPERIMENT

THE GRAND NAVAL EXPERIMENT
It will not, it is presumed, be considered intrusive, or derogating from the credit due to Com. Rodgers' invention, to state that the plan of hauling up vessels on an Inclined Plane, for the purpose of coppering, sheathing, caulking, &c. although new in the United States, is in full operation, at

present, on the river Clyde, in Scotland.

The inventor, an inhabitant of Glasgow, has obtained a patent from the British go vernment, and has formed a company carry through his invention. A canal, slip, has been dug on the margin of the Clyde, about a half a mile below Glasgow, where the writer of this article saw the plan carried into effect, in February last

steps, if the expression may be used, at re-gular and short distances, to arrest and retain the vessels after their gradual elevation by the force of the powerful windlass by

which they are hauled up

There is also an "Inclined Plane" upon a larger scale at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, for vessels of greater burthen. The plan has not been vet attempted with vessels of a rigate tonnage; but the principle being known, it is of course capable of further

It is calculated that the expense of copper ing and repairing vessels, by this mode will be diminished at least one half.

The master of a New York brig examin ed, with the writer, the principle of this in vention, then just commencing, near Glas-gow, in September last; he was much struck with it, and said he should explain it on his return to New York.

The same invention may havetaken place cotemporaneously in both hemispheres; and it is only to prevent a controversy for the merit of it, that this article is written. And as this writer, when in London, in 1812, saw a card from the east of Stanhape, to the then American Consul, elaiming for his country, the invention of the application of steam vessels, and denying it to Fulton; the like claim may be set up by the inventor of the "Inclined Plane," in Europe. when Commodore Rodgers may have an

Lancaster, (Pen.) May 21.
The state of the foreign markets promises a considerable increase in the price of flour The crops in the Southern parts of Pennsylvania are by no means flattering. The winter has been unusually severe upon the fal crops, owing chiefly to the want of a covering of snow. Many counties in our state will not average half a crop, and we under-stand Maryland, Delaware and the Southern counties of Virginia promises no better.

Extract of a letter dated Richmond Court House, (Va) May 13, 1822, "I have recently rode through Fauquier, Prince William, Stafford, and King George counties, Va. the wheat never perhaps pro-mised less to the husbandman than now. The only good crops I saw were at Kinlock the residence of Thomas Turner, Esq. and Travellers' Rest the beautiful farm of John Gray, Esq.

Fredonia, (N Y.) May 15, We last week published what we con sidered a pretty mickle story about pigeons from a Geneva paper, but we have one this originating nearer home, which beats hollow. We have been informed that it all hollow. an innumerable host of pigeons commenced building their nests about five or six miles southeast of this town, and have extended themselves as far as Big Valley in Cattarau-gus county, which is not less than thirty miles and that the range is three miles wide It is impossible to make any thing like a correct calculation of the number of pigeons within the bounds, as every tree is literally covered with their nests. They hatch several times in a season and one young brood has already come off, and as they fly very low while young, it is said, that 150 to 200 dozen have been killed in a day, at or near the village of Dunkirk, by knocking them down with poles.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated, A-pril 20, received by the steamship Robert Fulton.

"A circumstance occurred here a few lavs since which has caused considerable sensation in the city. An officer, with a bout 300 soldiers, attacked one of the print ing offices; demolished the materials, and shamefully abused the persons imployed in it, as well as others, who attempted to op-pose his proceedings. The printer's offence was, the publishing some strictures on the conduct of the Captain General. A re-monstrance to the Spanish Cortes, against this wanton abuse of power, was drawn up the next day and signed by more than 3000 inhabitants. All is conjecture as to what will be the termination of this affair; but we are in daily expectation of a revolution in the

POPULAR IGNORANCE. A house in Clyde street, Glasgow, Scot-land, which had been occupied for some time by Mr Provand, partly as a dwelling and partly as a manufactory for paints, was, on Bunday the 12th Pebruary, completely sacked by an infuriated mob, every pane of glass being broken, and the whole furniture torn down and tossed into the river. cause of this outrage is discreditable to the intelligence of the populace, for it is said they were collected together, and urged on, by the report that a number of children had been seduced into the house from time to time, and made away with for the purpose of making red paint with their blood! Some who were above being gulled by such non-sense, got an idea that dissecting operations were carried on in the house, and they became equally indignant at the unfortunate proprieter.

## FOREIGN.

' FROM EUROPE. London dates to 13th April

New York, May 22.

By the arrival of the ship Maria from on, and last from Cowes, we have re ceived London papers to the 13th of April inclusive

The disturbances in Ireland do not appear to have subsided, and the executions of the

White Boys continue. Lucien Buonaparte is stated, in the Paris papers, to have been requested, at the demand of a neighbouring power, and the ministers of several of the states of the Holy Alliance, to quit Brussels; where he was o affairs connected with the marriage of his

FRANCE

General Berton is stated to have fled to Postugal, where he was received with open arms by the Constitutionalists. Notwithstanding the departure of their leader, the Libercaux of France appear not to have a-bandoned all hopes of effecting a counter revolution. New attempts to excite com-motion had been made at Strasburg and at Marseilles. At the latter place, a plot was formed by Col. Caron to corrupt a regiment in the garrison, and induce march upon Toulon for the purpose of seizing the arenal, with all its arms, ammuni-tion, &c. The chief of the conspiracy had fled in consequence of a discovery, and others who were implicated had been ar rested, and their papers taken possess on of At Toulouse, the Prefect had issued an or-der directing that the theatre of that place should be closed till further orders, and that every assemblage on the public highway that refused obedience, should be dis persed by force. This measure originated in the excesses of the young men who at-tended the Theatre, and who are represented for the most part, as strangers in Tou-louse, belonging to the school of law and surgery, and who had manifested criminal intentions by utter ng shouts in opposition to that of Vive le Roi, and of a character evidently seditions. A depot of arms had been seized containing a considerable quan-tity of muskets, bayonets, pistols and in-

antry sabres.

Accounts had reached Paris from Con-tantinople that M. De La Tour Maubourg could not succeed during his stay, to obtain from the Divan any offic al recognition of from the Divan any official recognition of his quality. The Internuncio of Austria, (say the Paris paper) M. De Lutzow, had equally renounced all hope of an arrange ment, and had forcibly expressed his dissatisfaction at the insolence of the l'orte.

MASSACRE OF THE ROYAL FAMIL LY OF SPAIN.

The London Courier of the evening of the 13th April, gives the following particu-lars of this event, which there seems to be strong grounds for believing, from the manner in which it is stated in that paper, and from the cause assigned. The assassi Riego, who is looked up to by the Spaniards as the Father of his country, and the guardian of their liberties, was sufficient we must acknowledge, to rouse all Spain a gainst the perpetrators of so dastardly an

From the London Courier of April 13. We have received the following letter from Paris this morning, and lay it before our readers precisely as it has reached us. It is proper to mention, that it is not from any of our own correspondents, and there fore we cannot vouch for its accuracy. With this fair qualification we submit it to the

With respect to the alleged assassination of Riego, we perceive that the Morning Chronicle mentions the same circumstance upon the authority of a private letter of the

"A private letter from Madrid states, that on leaving the Cortes, Riego, and the most distinguished Constitutional Members were assassinated by the Serviles; that the populace of Madrid instantly rose en masse, penetrated into the Royal Palace and massa cred all the Royal family. We know not what credit is due to this intelligence, which we have traced to General B-s, who states he had seen the letter to the above

RUSSIA AND TURKEY The most interesting reading article that we find, is the minutes of the proceedings from time to time in the Turkish Divan, up on the proposition of Russia-a compliance with which, to the utmost, the English

Minister repeatedly declared would be the only means of procuring peace.
Hostilities had not commenced atthe latest
advices, but we can find no reason to change the Aminions we have heretofore advanced upon this subject. All accounts speak of hostilities with as much positiveness as though the work of carnage had commenced. The Courier of the loth, says, when speaking of the news from the continent, we

cannot discover in the numerous reports from different quarters the least hint of a pacific kind."

A letter from the "Southern frontiers of Russia, dated March 10, says "the Janissaries have fought with the Asiatic troops in Jassy; about 500 men were killed on both sides. During the massacre, the city was set on fire in several places, for the purpose

of plunder. The wind being high, 480 houses were burnt "

It is stated, that on the 12th of March, the Turkish squadron gave chase to three Russian ships, in the Black Sea, of which they captured two, under pretence that they had Greek property on board. The Ottoman fleet appears to have sailed for the Isle of with 16,000 men, to make a descent there. An army entirely composed of Asia-tics, and which is estimated at 130,000 men was cantoned in the vicinity of Constanti nople, which capital, according to account from Odessa, was perfectly tranquil on the 8th of March. Subsequent advices, receiv ed in London, of the 15th, say, that the population were to be immediately armed— that an order for a levy on masse had been issued, and that the foreign ministers had hen officially advertised of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum. In consequence of which, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the Turkish capital—and the orders which the Divan despatched in rapid succession to the army, did not permit a doubt that the Turks would be the first to attack—and it was generally thought that hostilities com-menced on the 1st of April at the latestfor, on the departure of the Courier, the Turkish army, about 160,000 strong, and perfectly equipped and supplied, was but a few days march from the Danube, and was

shout to effort immediately the masage of that river. It, as it supposed, the Russians, had been informed of this movement, they would themselves have advanced from whence it would result, that the first blow would take place between the Pruth and the Danube. This intelligence, the London Courier says, is considered authentic.

Late accounts from Smyrna corroborate these statements, and add that the roads let the vicinity of Smyrna were crowded with troops, proceeding towards Constantinople.

troops, proceeding towards Constantinople. A great number of extra caravans had been employed by the Turkish authorities, for the purpose of transporting soldiers and mili-tary stores towards the head quarters, but the banks of Pruth. The same advices also confirm the the accounts of the issue of a firnan by the GRAND SEIGNIOR, for embody ing all males from the age of 18 to an advanged time of life. For some months pass, the inhabitants of Smyrna had been kept in a state of great ignorance as to the rela tions of Russia and Turkey, but the pre-parations to which we have alluded, had produced a strong sensation, and war was looked upon as certain. The Turks had shewn no disposition of lateto molest fereigners, but great fears were entertained that the fresh excesses. The strictest orders had been sent to all the Pachas in Europe to irm and exercise all the young men in their Pachalieks. In proportion as they had acquired some knowledge in the use of arms, they were to be sent to one of the 'wo ar mies of reserve, which these Pachas were ordered to form.

Other accounts say, that no idea could be

formed of the "infatuated exultation of the Turks—all classes cry to arms!' and, unhappily, signalize their enthus asm by the nassacre of the Greeks. As soon as a bat-le shall have taken place, the GRAND SEIGNIOR quits Constantinople to head the army in person, and the famous standard of Mahomer will be displayed. Such is the impetuosity of the Janissaries, that per sons who had no doubt of the success of Russia, now feel more than doubt, when they contemplate the mass of an infuriated analical population which will unceasingly rally round the standard of the Prophet."

The greatest misery appears to reign throughout all Moldavia: the land untilled; the merchandize seized by the Turks; the streets covered with half putrified horses and only a few half naked Gynsies to be seen An article dated St. Petersburg, March 13, confirms this wretched picture, and adds that the Janissaries absolutely refuse to quit Constantinople, where, in case of war (which they ardently desired) they reckened on a general pillage and massacre of the rich Greeks. Orders had been transmitted to the Russian head quarters for the divisions cantoned in the several districts of Bessarabia, to march and take up con-centrated positions along the Pruth I was even said that parties of cavalry had already exchanged shots. It was generally believed at Warsaw that the first couries would bring news of an action, which, there was every reason to expect would be most

sanguinary.

A Grand Alliance is talked of between England, France and Austria, to which Denmark, it is said will be invited to accede. Whatever may be in this, a great still ppears to have taken place among the Eu ropean powers, in consequence of the Turk ish rejection of the Russian proposals. At Vienna, important orders had been address. ed to the Superior Council of War. At Berlin, an Extraordinary Council had been held, a Cabinet Courier dispatched to Vienna, and estafettes sent to the generals com manding troops in the different fortresses.
All the English naval officers on the continent of Europe had received peremptory or-ders to return. These are very proper pre-cautionary measures, and we do not apprenend that they indicate any thing like a participation, on the part of the powers named. in the contest between Russia and Turkey. GREECE.

Little notice is taken of the Greeks in the apers brought by this arrival The officers the different Europeans who had joined their standard had introduced among them he modern tactics, and the artillery in particular is stated to have been greatly improved. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Courier of the 9th contains the mesage of the President of the United States. recommending the recognition of the inde-pendence of Spanish America. The re-The remarks of the Courier upon the subject are liberal, and are concluded in the following manner. "This is certainly an important transaction, and to no country more so than to England. We have not space to day to enter upon those reflections, which it is calcu-lated to excite, but we feel confident that our ministers will not neglectany allowable means for securing all the advantages which may be derived from a frank and decisive policy with respect to the South-American government."

London, April 11. Letters were this morning received in the city by eminent mercantile houses, dated Odessa, 15th, and Constantinople, 11th ult. The writers appear sanguine that the differences between Russia and the Porte would

he amicably adjusted.

London, April 13.

Stock Exchange, 12 o'clock. A great deal of business is doing this morning, and Consols opened at 78 5-83-4 for the Account. On the arrival of the French mail an emi nent Broker came into the Market and pur-chased upwards of half a million, on which Consols rose to 76 3-4 7-8; other great pur-chases were also made; this is attributed to the rise of the French funds, which, report says, is 2 per cent. Other rumours are also affort that Russia has left the mediation to Austria and England, wishing to prove to the other Continental Powers she does not want to aggrandize herself. The massacre of Riego, reported in one of the French papers, is not believed on Change—Consols for Money 78 3 8 1-2.

Paris, April 10. A report was yesterday circulated in Paris, that the Officers of the British Navy living in France, had received orders to repair to

in France, nau receives, their respective stations.
Odessa, March 15: It is stated from Galats, that on the 12th of this month, the Turks chased three Russian vessels in the Black Sea, and captured two of them, on the pretext that they were conveying goods belonging to the Greeks. Aix La Chapelle, April 4. In consequence, of orders received from St. Pétersburgh at Cronstadt, the fleet in

that port was equipped with the greatest activity, London, April 9.

The Swan, Wright, was on shore and full of water in the Texel, on the 6th inst." April 7th, arrived, the Pole, from Cherles-S 300 0

MARYFANDER

THE FRIGATE SUSQUEHA The Prigate now on the stocke of the leights will not be leunched for any She is to be named Tax Swantan Arrangements are making to

Accounts from St. Petersburgh, and 15ths of March, say, that the Antiric Company has received information, as breaking out of a dreadful volcand, with opened at the beginning of March, laid in the Island of Unmak, one of the Alexan Islands; and its first eruption, which very violent, covered Onalashka, and some more distant islands, with said and ashes.

PALM TREE CORDAGE The owner of the ship Ajax has favanred us with a beautiful specimen of the material fibre is elastic, more durable, and stronger than role made of hemp. It is said to be excellent for making sieves and stuffing matrusses. Well qualified judges say it is fear times more durable for rigging, that cord made of hemp, and it is supposed that the trial about to be made, of the 30 toes now imported, will prove the assertions here imade. From the ingenuity of our massificaturers, we should not be surraised. fibre is elastic, more durable, and street facturers, we should not be surprised in learn, that this article has been applied to uses heretofore unthought of; and that a would become an article of extensive in portation.

From the Federal Republican.
HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY. Comment is unnecessary after a refuted on so ample and complete as the following. Had Mr. Jefferson known who the "Na Had Mr. Jenerson known who he "Name or Virginia" was, and had he recollected that this very author knew him, intimately, when the transaction took place, he would lence, and would have avoided an exposure of details, which tend as much to his dis. comfiture as hey are honourable to the "Native of Virginia."

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED

STATES.
In the sixth letter which I addressed to you, as published in the pamphlet form, f stated, among other things, that Mr. Jeffer-son, formerly president of the United States, had twice received the money on a bill drawn by him on public account—first is Paris, for in Europe if you please] where the negotiated it in 1769, and afterwards at the public treasury at Washington in the year 1809. I further stated, that Mindal ferson had not a right, upon any correct principle of law or morality, thus to take his money a second time; that he had no nore right to go to the public tressury to demand this money than any other individual in the community; because it was the common property of all—until, at least, it should be claimed and demanded by the

ightful owner

To the e charges Mr. Jefferson, it seems, has "condescended" to make answer by a letter addressed to the editors of the Rich mond Enquirer, dated the 13th May 1821, and published in that paper of the 17th of the same month. I say he has made answer to the charges; but he has not, in di-rectterms and in plain language, plead guil-ty or not guilty. He has, however, "con-descended" to give ussome further explana-tions of this affair—but he has not, in direct terms, denied-because he cannot now de. he received the proceeds of the bill of exchange in question in Europe in the year 1789, when he credited the amount in his account current with the United States in the manner stated in my letter above refer-

In a contest with so distinguished a personage as Mr. Jefferson, it must be evident, that I, "a plain unlettered man," (as these essays sufficiently prove,) stand on very naequal ground. But having truth and justice on my side—a good cause and ample testimony, I fear not the issue. I now pledge myself to the public to make good my charges; and to Mr. Jefferson 1 will say, cont of thine own mouth will I condemn

It must be cause of mortification and reit must be cause of mortification and regret to Mr Jefferson's friends, (and keeper to Mr Jefferson's friends, (and keeper to Mr Jefferson's friends, to find that he has not met this question with fairness, or with his usual command of temper; and that he has descended to apply epithets to the author of these essays ner ther necessary to the vindication of his own. conduct, nor to the right understanding of

he subject under consideration. We will now proceed to the further extmination of the case as developed by Mr.

Jefferson himself.
He says that in October 1792 he settled his account, [as minister to France,] and it balance of 808 67-100 dollars appeared to be due from him, (but erroneously, as he now alleges)—that he paid the money sat the same day, delivered up his vouchers of the articles of my draughts on the history. the articles of my draughts on the higher could be only provisionally past, meli the accounts also should be received to be the fronted wich mine; and it was not untilte 24th of June 1804, that I received a lear from Mr. Richard Harrison, the addition informing methat my accounts as ministrator France had been adjusted and closed, lab, had a occurrificate? of that fact in 1791, when he main the had a label to have a final the halo and the had a control to the halo and the he paid the balance found against his adding, the bill drawn and cred ted by year under date of the 21st October 1789 for his co florins, 2870, having never yet appeared ir any account of the Dutch bankers, stud at your debit only as a provisional charge.

If it should hereafter turn out, at I include to think it will, that this bill has never best need or negociated by Mr. Grand, you're have a just claim on the public for its value. This, (continues Mr. J.) was the first sumation to me that I had too hastily charge myself with the dearent of the public with the

mation to me that I had too hastily chart mation to me that I had too hastily chart myself with that draught. We will stup here for the purpose of the purpo

Note: would simply use Mg. whether he was not, while minister to France. to the constant and uniform habit of crediting the U. States, or, what is the same thing, of charging himself with the axis of eve of charging disself with the save is of every druggly (at the time of receiving the morey) in the ball the property of the content of the con he received from time to time on bills drawn on the bankars and sold or negociated by him because, in the course of human events, more bills than one might be lost in their transmission; in which case he could only be charged, in the settlement of his secounts at the treasury, with the actual aageound at the treasury, with the actual a-mount of bills which the bankers had paid and charged in their accounts with the U. States. Thus, as it would seem, he now thinks he would have had all the chances orded him of profiting by every 'accident' which might happen in the transmission of bills in the confusion then prevailing!"— But in 1789 Mr. J. thought and acted differently—and he thought and acted right. He charged himself and credited the go-vernment with the money as he received it as every correct and faithful man would

He admits, in his account rendered in 790, and et a. in 1792, that he had re-eived the sum for the bill in question, & Will be. directly deny it now. of his own declaration in g to the contrary, publicly say, that diary," on t enabled ato pe? This jis the point on which the matter resus; the pivot on which the Paris, as I h dent turns. If he did receive the mo-heurope, (no matter whether at Cowes to the U. St. at Paris) he certainly had no right to re-ive it as econd time from the public trea-ry of the United States. This is admit-d, I beliave, on all sides. Now, that he d receive the money in Europe on this ad by the acknowledgment of oill, is proved by the acknowledgment of hereceiver himself, who credits the amount in his account, as settled at the treasury, his: "Cash received of Grand, for bill on Willink and Val Staphorst, 2870 guilders—\$1148." But yow Mr. J says that cre-lit was given too hastily.' And wherefore? the cause in the confusion which then pre-ailed in France, the bill was lost! Will was lost! Will was lost! Will was lost! in the first state of the only was lost will in. Jefferson distinctly say so? I appree end he will not, though he has said what mounts to the same thang—namely, that is credit was given too shastily,' and that was an 'error' of which he had no intimaor suspicion until the year 1804, twelve ears after his account had been acted upon nd passed at the treasury. And whatdoes te do then? Here are his own words. I incothen? Here are his own words, if determined, however, as I had allowed it in my account and paid up the balance it had produced again time, to let it remain awhile as there was to substitute that the draught might be still accepted by the holders to the bankers; and so it remained until I was near leaving Washington, &c.'—at which time Mr. Jefferson acknowledges that he e Mr. Jefferson acknowledges that he gain received the money on this identical Now I ask every man of common and common honesty, whether Mr J. the extract from his letter just given, one not even now admit, that if the draught is question had been presented for payment fore he got the money out of the treasury must have been paid? And is not this, erefore, a new admission on his part that chad received the money for this bill in rope; and, of course, that he had not harged himself with it 'too hastily?" it to every candid man upon earth, to say, whether this is not the irresistible inference whether this is not the irresistible inference to be drawn from his own declarations as published in the Richmond Enquirer. If Mr. J. had, in reality, erroneously or too hastily' charged himself with the amount of this bill; if he had not actually received the oney for it in Europe at the time it was rawn-why let it 'remain awhile,' to see hetheric might still be presented to the ankers' for payment? Why wait a motent in doing himself justice? Why not y for and receive the money at once more-if he had not actually negoci-

ted this bill in Europe, and received the coney for it there, if, as he now intimates, and attempts to make the public believe, the bill was parted from by him without consi-leration, and in that situation lost, why did enot immediately advertise it, and foretenot immediately advertise it, and fore-varn the drawers from paying it, if pre-ented? He does not pretend have done his; but was willing to slettly remain a-shile, before he took the am int of it from its public treasury, to see whether it emight just his fore of all this. Many and and t, in the face of all this, Mr. J. now says, charged himself with the amount of this oo hastily!' and that his doing so was 'error!" But it is alleged, that this bill was brought the debit of Mr. J. on the settlement of is account at the treasury, 'provisionally.' ow, I deny that it was any more charged to

ow, i deny that it was any more charged to im provisionally, than the numerous other alls which he drew on the same bankers, and included in the same account. It stood nd included in the same account. It stood a precisely the same footing with the rest. was, like the others tabe tronfronted it the banker's account, when rendered or the purpose of a just and fair examination and comparison. It is now, for example, suppose, that one unlifer or even three units of the bills drawn by Mr. Jefferson not bankers at Amsterdam, and which a negotiated, received the money & charged himself with, had been lost or destroyed that they never reached their place of that they never reached their place of stination; and suppose that these (as was that they never reached their place of stination; and suppose that these (as was tually the case) amounted to a great mathousand dollars—who, I ask is exclusily to profit by this loss or destruction? hall the diawer, after having acknowledg, that he received the money for these bills, dafter getting an sintynation' that they do not come to hand, anotheat they probagoes with the sever would—shall he therefore, be pertited to draw from the public treasury as megaal to the aggregate amount of these at bills, setting up no better right to the boay, than that he had charged himself that too hastily?" The principle in the see of a single bill of this kind is plecisely a same as in that, of the many. And it is out principle and right that we are conhing—not about the paltry furn which as wrongfully taken from the salie transport.

As I hope that the whole of the deffer of the content of the conte

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nd 2. 159 wards. Tro nothing un Match, 186 treatury, be I had let it an apparent true balance 33 bents." treasury 20 his money otism and country ind up to the pu crued on the shrewd ger ceding para would prob therefore, h for the avou the rightful calls his mor Mr. Jeffer

account with words; 1789 link, Vansta of Grand an 2650 livres for the bill t fact rests the ceive the mo that point, rendered to nong the a g ven by Mr e gives the Cashreceive &c. It is no Crepancy One mor explanatory surely just had paid for moto make which I hav

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which he h had receive the treasury Mr. J's, last against any c the government If the hill had not been sold tion surely c All that would

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